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6. SECTION PHYLLOSTACHYS, Carey, Gray's Manual, may be defined as follows: Spikes androgynous, staminate above. Pistillate flowers few, often remote, usually on a more or less zigzag rachis. Scales mostly prolonged and leaf like. Perigynium smooth or slightly hispid above, mostly tightly enclosing the perigynium, the beak, if any, straight.

Under this definition should be included six species, all but the type species exclusively American. These are *CC phyllostachys*, Meyer, *multicaulis*, Bailey, *Geyeri*, Boott, *Steudelii*, Kunth, *Backii*, Boott, *Willdenovii*, Schkuhr. These species naturally arrange themselves into two subordinate groups, which may be characterized as follows:

Phyllostachyæ. Culms all as long or nearly as long as the leaves; staminate flowers conspicuous; pistillate flowers very few and large; beak very short. Including *CC. phyllostachys*, *multicaulis*, *Geyeri*.

Bractoideæ. Culms mostly much shorter than the leaves; staminate flowers inconspicuous; perigynium small, the beak produced to half or more its length; scales very green and much dilated, often concealing the perigynia and readily mistaken for bracts. Including *CC. Steudelii*, *Backii*, *Willdenovii*.

In the Monograph of N. Am. Cyperaceæ, 404, Dr. Torrey thought that *C Willdenovii* and its allies might properly be separated under the generic name Phyllostachys. Carey made the name a sectional one.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.—Fig. 1, *Carex decidua*, Boott, from Northwest Coast (*Hinds*), about $\frac{3}{4}$ natural size. Fig. 2, a perigynium. Fig. 3, an achenium. Fig. 4, same, side view. Fig. 5, scale. The details are enlarged about eight diameters.

Fig. 6, Head of *Carex nervina*, Bailey. Fig. 7, perigynium. Fig. 8, achenium.

The Menominee Iron Region and Its Flora.—I.

BY E. J. HILL.

Wishing to compare the flora of that part of the northern peninsula of Michigan which lies within the basin of Lake Michigan with that farther south, or near the head of the lake, the Menominee Iron Region was selected for a fortnight's work. It is in the valley of the Menominee River, a stream that for a part of its course forms the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin. In general, it takes a southeasterly direction, and enters Green Bay on its western side about half way between its head and the lake. This river is about 120 miles long, being the longest in the upper peninsula. The Machigamig, its principal tributary from the east, rising in the Huron Mountains, has its head waters within fifteen miles of Lake Superior, distant from Green Bay about two hundred miles, by the course of the two rivers. As was expected, there was a decidedly Lake Superior aspect in its flora. The soil is either sandy, forming pine plains covered with an almost exclusive growth of *Pinus resinosa*, the so-called "Norway Pine" of the lumbermen, or a light clay loam, devoted to the hard woods. Where the ground is less sandy, and richer, the White-pine occurs. Interspersed with these are swamps of Cedar, Tamarack and Birch. It is a rocky region, ledges frequently rising above the surrounding land, and being exposed in all the streams. These streams are full of rapids and waterfalls, owing to the frequent change of level, and many choice bits of scenery can be found hidden away in the woods.

Parallel with the Menominee Iron Range is a series of depressions occupied by small lakes, the most important of which in Michigan, commencing with the westernmost, near Iron Mountain, are lakes Antoine, Fumée and Hanbury. As the region is mainly given up to mining and lumbering, it is nearly in its primitive state, aside from the work of the ax and fire that have made sad havoc in some places. But little of the land is used for agriculture in the part visited, though some of it may, and doubtless soon will be, taken for that purpose. Prospectors for iron ore are the men busiest in turning up the soil, and the woods of the Iron Range are full of pits, sunk with the expectation of making a discovery of the useful metal and laying the foundation of a fortune. It is possible to go all day without meeting with a fence, save, perhaps, by the railroads, or near some village, as a protection against the village cows. It is such a state of things as would have delighted Rafinesque, who "liked the free range of the woods and glens," and hated the sight of fences like the Indians.[1] Out of the beaten track of the tourist, it is an inviting spot to one botanically or geologically inclined, for the writer ordinarily took wallet and hammer, as well as the customary tin box of the botanist, in nearly all trips, and often returned to his lodgings well loaded with rock specimens, since some great upheaving force had wrought with tremendous power on the rocks, setting some of the strata nearly on end, and the rock studies and geological problems were many and deeply interesting.

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[1] New Flora of North America, Part First, p. 14.

To one tired of work in the school-room and city, and wishing for mental rest and change, yet not freedom from all occupation, but employment in some new direction, often the best of recreation, such spots can be highly recommended. Physically, the work can be made as hard as is wanted for the strengthening of muscle and gaining a devouring appetite, by clambering over rocks and fallen timber, or making headway through cedar swamps and thickets, with only a path traced by deer and bear, an occasional sight of which may be gained. There being so much iron in the rocks and soil, the springs are chalybeate, and the thirsty explorer of the woods can drink in health from the running brooks.

To reach this region, a steamboat was taken at Chicago which, three days afterward, landed me at Escanaba, the principal shipping port for iron on Lake Michigan. It was long enough before sunset on a July day to get quarters in a hotel and take a stroll in the adjoining woods. The flora, as far as it went, was so much like that at the head of the lake, long a familiar working ground, that one blindfolded and carried to the midst of it would have been puzzled to tell the difference of location, when permitted to see it. There was less variety, something to be expected the farther north we go, especially in comparison with the sandy, pine barren section from Chicago eastward to Michigan City, remarkable for the variety and number of species. The main point of difference was the presence of *Pinus resinosa*, and *Potentilla tridentata*, and the profusion of *Cornus Canadensis* and *Linnæa borealis*, carpeting the ground in places. The last two are also found at the south end of the lake, in a few limited areas, and seem somewhat astray. It was the 9th of July, but in some places in the damp woods and cedar swamps, the Bunch-berry still whitened the ground and rotting logs with its large blossoms. And Linnæa was equally prolific with its modest flowers of pink; I gathered it in just the same state the present year (1884), on the 7th of June, at Pine Station, Ind. The length of the lake makes a difference of three or four weeks in the maturity of plants. I had not expected so much difference, and was surprised to see a bouquet of *Cypripedium spectabile* in the hand of a lady that came aboard the boat at Fayette, on the way to Escanaba. Near Chicago, its time of anthesis is ordinarily from the 5th to 25th of June. *Potentilla tridentata* was equally abundant where the soil was dry, spreading in the open woods where *Pinus Banksiana* was thickly coming in, supplanting *P. resinosa.*

The evening stroll proved of sufficient interest to induce a stay for another day at Escanaba, and take in a wider circuit, south and west of the town. The land is quite level, and soon becomes swampy, with low sand ridges interspersed. Among the more interesting plants noticed, and not seen at the south end of the lake, may be mentioned *Carex trisperma*, Dew., *C. flava*, L. (in place of which we have the allied *C. Œderi*, Ehrh), abundant in the wet meadows, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L., the first I had seen of it, and regarded as rare, in similar places, *Rhynchospora fusca*, R. & S., also rare, and new to my herbarium (not mentioned in Wheeler & Smith's Catalogue of the Plants of Michigan). *Lonicera oblongifolia*, Muhl., was found in the wet woods. Occurring near Chicago, but not so abundantly, may be mentioned *Salix myrtilloides*, L., growing everywhere on the peat bogs, when not too wet. *Pyrola chlorantha*, Swartz, in the dry woods, and *Eriocaulon septangulare*, withering, in the shallow ponds. In the Tamarack Swamps *Potentilla palustris* often had a singular look, its stems and leaves becoming hoary with long white hairs, since it is commonly quite smooth, except the stipules and under side of the leaves. The genuine *Ranunculus Flammula*, L., not the variety *reptans* usually seen, was met with in the wet sands. The stems were ascending, or erect, with rather large flowers, looking so different in its habit from the form we generally find that at first it was hardly recognized as the same species. Some of the stems were seven inches high, with linear or lance-linear leaves, and the flowers nearly half an inch in diameter (7-16 inch by measurement). It is evidently var. *intermedia*, Gray, but with larger flowers than indicated in the description in the Manual. Some mosses were gathered, among which was *Mnium serratum*, Brid.

George Bentham.

The *Journal of Botany*, for December, gives a short account (with portrait) of this very distinguished botanist. It is prepared by Mr. B. D Jackson, Secretary of the Linnean Society, of which Mr. Bentham was President for 13 years (1861–1874). Mr. Bentham had one very great advantage in his life work, his means and family arrangements being such that he could devote his whole time systematically to the study of botany. The sali-